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Nixon Welcomed With Cheers by Warsaw Throng

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, May 31.—Tens of thousands of shouting and singing Communists welcomed President Nixon to this Communist capital today with fellow countrymen who watched the proceedings on television.

Germany, which the American leader voice hopes for "a new structure

in Europe" and proclaim: "Long live Poland!"

Just as Nixon motorcycle through downtown Warsaw,

the crowd was pushed back and the President proceeded to the Polish Sejm (parliament) building for talks with Communist party leader Edward Gierak.

As Mr. Nixon and Mr. Gierak conferred—for an hour and 35 minutes, five minutes longer than scheduled—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski signed a communiqué agreement which had been under negotiation for almost 10 years.

The convention regulates questions of consular access and police notification in cases of Americans being detained under Polish law or Poles under U.S. law, provides for the establishment of consular-office sites and contains agreements on dual nationality.

Mr. Olszowski said the accord constitutes "an important element of rapprochement and cooperation between the Polish and American peoples," and opens new possibilities for bilateral ties.

Bombings in Iran

Mr. Nixon flew here from Tehran, where a series of terrorist bombings caused his Iranian hosts to clamp tight security on his departure.

Poland, the Communist world's third largest country, is the fourth and final stop in Mr. Nixon's announced journey to Moscow.

There was no official estimate of the size of the crowd which gathered at the Warsaw International Airport to welcome him.

As they did in 1969, the Poles sang out "Solidarnosc," meaning, "May you live 100 years."

In a speech at the Warsaw airport, Mr. Nixon told the crowd there and the Poles watching TV that he brought Polish special greetings "from the millions of Americans who are so proud of their Polish background."

"The major purpose of my visit," he said, "is to build a structure of peace in the world."

Recalling the death and destruction wrought in Poland during World War II, the U.S. President said: "Poland has suffered too much from war. Poland wants peace. The United States wants peace also. That is our goal: to achieve a world of peace for all peoples."

Recalling his 1969 visit, Mr. Nixon said: "This for me is a very special moment. . . . Now, for the first time in the history of our two countries, a President of the United States stands on Polish soil."

He concluded by saying: "Niez syle Polak! (Long live Poland!)."

Official Greeting

Greeting him in the official party at the airport were Poland's President Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The American leader accepted roses from two Polish children, whom he kissed, and shook hands with members of the onlooking throng at the airfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon then rode in black Russian-made ZIL limousines were pulling back but will renew their attacks.

Over North Vietnam, U.S. Navy aircraft dropped 100 bombs around the city of Vinh to block stored war supplies and destroy petroleum

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Preparatory Sessions This Fall

NATO Ready for Europe Security Parley

By James Goldsbrough
BONN, May 31 (UPI)—NATO finally gave the go-ahead to a long-disputed European conference on security and cooperation in today when the NATO Council decided that recent "favorable developments" now made the conference possible.

The 15-nation council accepted a French proposal to begin preparatory talks in Helsinki sometime this fall, although no dates are mentioned. These preparatory talks will set up an agenda for the full conference, which in no problems, would take place sometime next year with as many as 35 nations participating.

Participating nations would include probably every major European nation—those in NATO, the Warsaw Pact countries, the Western neutrals, Communist neutrals such as Yugoslavia and Albania, and possibly even such states as the Vatican, Monaco

United Press International
Swirls of partly wiped up blood and battered baggage and belongings in Lydda Airport arrival lounge.United Press International
ATTACK VICTIM—One of those injured in the terrorist attack at Lydda Airport being wheeled into a Tel Aviv hospital from an ambulance by emergency rescue unit.

Vinh Bombed in N. Vietnam

South Vietnam Units Regain Ground in Besieged Kontum

SAIGON, May 31 (AP)—South Vietnamese forces wrested back some ground in Kontum today behind aircraft that pounded the entrenched Communists in clashes south of the airport at the city's northern edge.

Mr. Vahn said the bulk of the fighting in the Highlands would be over by mid-June but the battle for Kontum would continue after that.

He said: "Phase one" of the battle has ended and the North Vietnamese are now pulling back to resupply, regroup their forces and get ready for more attacks.

He said that although the situation had improved, for the South Vietnamese defenders at Kontum in the past week, the battle for the city has not been won "by a long shot."

He said 100 North Vietnamese offered to surrender after contacting South Vietnamese troops in Kontum by radio today, but four emissaries invited to come forward under a truce vanished in a gully as they approached the government lines and nothing came of the offer.

Mr. Vahn said the Communists had lost 3,000 killed in the Kontum fighting in the past nine days. South Vietnamese casualties were at least 1,000 killed and wounded.

Meanwhile, President Nguyen Van Thieu, who spent yesterday in Kontum, flew to Hanoi today to bolster morale of troops holding the northern defense line on the southern edge of occupied Quang Tri Province.

"We will recapture Quang Tri," he asserted. He added: "Sure, they intend to attack Hué... not only with the troops they have now in South Vietnam, but they will try to reinforce with another division. The attempt is one thing. What they are capable of is another."

South Vietnamese troops continued to press toward An Loc, the besieged provincial capital 60 miles from Saigon, but contact was slight.

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the Soviet Union thinks it will lead to a reduction in tensions."

Sometime this fall then, between September and December, ambassadors in Helsinki or special representatives sent there from the interested countries will start talking with the Finns and each other on setting up the conference agenda. It is likely to be divided into roughly two areas, one on security matters and one on cooperation. The French have proposed that specific commissions be set up and given mandates for negotiating at the full conference.

The "favorable developments" that have made all this possible are the treaty that has been negotiated by the West German government under Willy Brandt with the Soviet Union, the improvement in inter-German relations and the Big Four agreement on Berlin. The communiqué today noted all this, specifically commenting that "tha

Lebanon Denies Involvement

Palestinians Call Lydda Raid Act of Revenge Against Israel

BEIRUT, May 31 (Reuters)—The Palestinian group which masterminded yesterday's Lydda Airport attack said today that it was an act of revenge against Israel designed to show that the guerrillas were still an effective force on the fifth anniversary of the Middle East war.

A statement by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine took responsibility for the shooting in the crowded airport customs hall which left 25 dead and 78 wounded.

The front said that it did not regard tourists visiting Israel as innocent civilians.

"The mere choice of our occupied territory [Israel] as a place for tourism is in itself a bias in favor of the enemy," the PFLP declared.

Act of Revenge

The statement said that the operation was an act of revenge for what it called Israeli massacres of innocent people in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, and for the deaths of two terrorists during the Israeli storming of a hijacked Belgian airliner at Lydda Airport earlier this month.

Anticipating worldwide criticism for organizing the Lydda attack, the PFLP statement said: "Many attempts will be made to exploit this operation by talking about humanitarian considerations and about exposing innocent people's lives to danger, and so forth."

"What interests us now is to remind everybody, especially the butchers of the Zionist occupation, of the massacres they carried out against the innocent children of Zahl al-Balad school and the workers of Abu Zaabal factory, in Egypt, against the people of Salt and Irbid, in Jordan, and against innocent people in southern Lebanon."

"They must understand that these massacres will not go unanswered however long it takes..."

The front, which has carried out some of the more spectacular hijackings in the last three days, said the operation yesterday was a legitimate way of carrying on.

The 1967 UN embargo had been designed to force the Ian Smith government in Salisbury to come to terms with Britain on the formation of a government that would give blacks a voice.

Israel Pins Blame Upon Lebanon in Airport Massacre

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, May 31—Iraqi Premier Golda Meir today called on world governments and airlines to take firm action to prevent attacks similar to that by a Japanese suicide squad—working for Arab guerrillas—which left 25 people dead and 78 more wounded at Lydda International Airport.

She also warned that Israel would find a way to prevent the recurrence of such a massacre.

At the same time, Israel announced that it is holding Lebanon responsible for the slaughter because it claims Beirut supports the Arab organizations which plan such attacks and train the men to carry them out.

The survivor among the three Japanese gunmen who killed or wounded more than 100 persons in a burst of explosions and gunfire last night was reported by his interrogators to have been trained in an Arab country.

Amid conflicting reports on the casualty toll, the Israeli national radio set the figures at 25 dead, including 14 Puerto Ricans on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and 78 wounded, many of them slightly enough to be treated and released. Eight remained in critical condition.

No Secret

"It is no secret that Beirut openly harbors the headquarters of the terror organizations," Mrs. Meir told a nationwide radio audience. She added:

"It is there that the planning takes place, that instructors in sabotage are dispatched to various states, and broadcasts about the successes operations emanate."

At the same time, in a letter to the UN Security Council, Israel said it holds Lebanon responsible for allowing Arab guerrilla activities which led to last night's

massacre.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban added in a radio interview: "It is there that they give instructions to those murderers to take action."

• French government denies blame in Tel Aviv killings. Page 3.

• Rome airport officials had tip on possible terrorism. Page 3.

at the expense of the sovereignty and security of other countries."

Mrs. Meir cited the "rejoicing" in Cairo and Beirut at the "wanton premeditated murder" at Lydda and noted that "we have always found a remedy to the things and actions of the guerrillas. I am sure we shall overcome this time as well..."

Israel will find a remedy to make sure that what has happened will never occur again."

Great Heroes

Sarcastically Mrs. Meir added: "Those who could not face us on the battlefield are great heroes when it comes to planting explosives on planes, hitting passengers, blowing up planes in the air."

"Let us hope that the baseness of this crime and this trend in terrorist organizations will be pilloried by governments throughout the world—and that Arab states which join in the great rejoicing over the massacre will carry the full responsibility for these acts."

Mr. Eban said: "There is far too much indulgence and ease for the Lebanese capital to become the center from which offenses against the human race are conducted."

The remarks recalled the destruction of 13 airliners by Israeli troops at Beirut airport on Christmas Eve, 1968, in retaliation for a guerrilla attack against an El Al Israeli airliner in Athens, five days earlier.

During his interview, he asked: "Has the international community really no power to prevent Beirut from being the capital of these activities which are an offense?"

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Thousands Sign Peace Petitions

2 Soldiers Die in Ulster; Dublin Seizes Cahill

BELFAST, May 31 (UPI)—The killing continued in Northern Ireland today even while people signed petitions appealing for its end.

Two British soldiers were killed early today, the fourth and fifth deaths in 24 hours. Revised British Army figures showed 357 deaths since 1969 in strife between Ulster's Protestants and minority Roman Catholics.

In Belfast and Londonderry, residents flocked to sign petitions circulated by housewives pleading that the killing stop. One Catholic priest compiling the petitions said that the turnout "exceeded all our expectations."

"It represents an overwhelming vote against violence from the Catholic community in the city," the Rev. Thomas Cunningham said in Belfast.

Housewives in the Catholic Ardoyne district organized the petition campaign, placing "peace books" in 12 parish churches.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Joe Cahill, former head of the Provisional wing, was arrested today following a police raid.

Twenty members of the Irish Republic's Special Branch police raided the Dublin offices of the Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm.

But, in Ulster, the Provisionals' campaign of bomb and bullet

went unabated. One British soldier was killed, four others and two civilians wounded.

More peace petitions were being signed in Londonderry. Five housewives there, backed by a 16-man "peace committee," staffed schools in the Roman Catholic "no-go" areas collecting signatures.

Persons once afraid to put their names to anything for fear of Irish Republican Army reprisals signed freely with full names and addresses.

Mrs. Mary Barr, 39, one of the housewives leaders, said that they would keep pressure on the militant Provisional wing of the IRA to follow the Official wing in calling a cease-fire.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, Joe Cahill helped found the militant Provisional wing in December, 1968, but was hunted out of his Belfast headquarters by British troops in Northern Ireland.

He gave up the IRA leadership there last August and has been operating from Dublin and the Irish Republic since then.

Mr. Cahill also was detained by police in Dublin last September following an abortive fund-raising trip to the United States.

He was released without any charges being brought against him.

But, in Ulster, the Provisionals' campaign of bomb and bullet

NATO Gives the Go-Ahead For Europe Security Parley

(Continued from Page 1) ministers hope that a new era can begin for Berlin, free of the tension that has marked its history for the past quarter century."

The Council of Ministers also accepted the idea advanced by Mr. Rogers yesterday that preparatory talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe (MBFR) begin no later than the Helsinki talks. France abstained from this resolution.

In his talks with the Russians, Mr. Rogers said that though they had not presented any firm ideas on MBFR, the Soviet Union

is prepared to discuss arms and force reductions in Europe. Calling MBFR "complex," Mr. Rogers said that only "countries whose forces or territories are involved should participate."

This would probably include on the Western side the United States, Canada, Britain, Holland, Belgium and West Germany. From the Warsaw Pact it would likely include the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The French position remains embarrassingly equivocal on MBFR. The French originally objected to MBFR talks on the grounds the Soviet Union would never agree to it. When the Russians did agree, the French said they opposed the idea because it was "block to block" and because it would give the Russians, who would be pulling their troops back shorter distances, the advantage.

Commenting on the trade talks, Mr. Rogers told the press that the Soviet Union is seeking credits for such things as the Kama River truck plant, exploitation of natural gas resources, and grain sales, but that it would be difficult to advance this credit before the lend-lease debt is solved.

The United States has placed the debt at \$800 million while the Soviet Union estimates that it owes only \$300 million for World War II lend-lease.

Credit Extension

Mr. Rogers said that the administration would have to go to Congress to get the authorization to extend credit for these projects, and that it would be difficult to recommend these things to Congress with an outstanding lend-lease debt.

"Some of our businessmen have been interested in the natural gas project and have been talking to the Soviet Union," Mr. Rogers said. He said that the talks would be facilitated as would be congressional passage of most favored nation treatment for the Soviet Union by an agreement on the lend-lease debt.

The natural gas agreement. Mr. Rogers referred to involves a multi-billion-dollar project to pipe Siberian gas to the port of Murmansk, where it would be marketed and transported to the United States.

Nixon to Speak To Congress on Moscow Trip

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—President Nixon will go directly from the airport to the Capitol to address a joint session of Congress and the American people on the results of the summit meeting in Moscow, it was announced today.

The joint session is expected to be held during prime television time 9:30 p.m. tomorrow night (0130 GMT Friday).

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana proposed the joint session yesterday, saying he thought it would provide a good forum for the President to report to Congress and the nation on the way to an all-European conference on security.

Ratification took place in the Kremlin 24 hours after President Nixon left the Soviet Union, and 48 hours after the Soviets had completed an apparently successful summit encounter with the Americans.

Rogers Calls Soviet Debt Snag in Trade

New Credit Depends On Paying Lend-Lease

By James Goldeborough

BONN, May 31 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that the main snag that prevented more progress on trade discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union at the Moscow summit was the question of the Soviet World War II lend-lease debt to the United States.

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New York Court Puts Kahane on Probation

NEW YORK, May 31 (Reuters).—Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the militant Jewish Defense League, was placed on probation for three years by the New York State Supreme Court for his part in a demonstration at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in December 1970.

He pleaded guilty to incitement to riot and a more serious charge of first-degree riot was dropped.

The Jewish Defense League has, for several years, been carrying on a protest campaign against the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union.

The President was never in danger, Washington Post corre-



WARSAW WELCOME—President and Mrs. Nixon standing in their car to accept greetings from throngs in downtown Warsaw after their arrival yesterday from Tehran.

Crowds' Cheers Greet Nixon in Warsaw

(Continued from Page 1)

ousines, past crowds as much as five persons deep, to the reconstructed old town of Warsaw. There, the presidential party stopped for five minutes in St. John's Cathedral before going to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. As he left there, the crowd broke police lines and surged around the Nixon car.

From that monument to Poland's war dead, the Nixon party drove to the Sejm building to meet Mr. Gierszak, who commented: "The reception was warm, wasn't it?"

"It was," said Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Gierszak conducted the President on a tour of the building after the meeting ended.

Mr. Gierszak then escorted Mr. Nixon, who was beginning to look tired, to his limousine.

Mr. Gierszak waved farewell as the Nixon car pulled away for the drive to Wilanow, the suburban palace where the President and his wife will stay until their departure for Washington tomorrow.

Tonight, the Nixon party was given a state dinner.

Mr. Nixon's plane, the Spirit of '76, arrived here on time despite a 20-minute delay in takeoff from Tel Aviv occasioned by the bombings there.

The blasts were attributed by Iranian authorities to terrorists opposed to the monarchy of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The President was never in danger, Washington Post corre-

Under a Belly Dancer's Pressure, Kissinger Uses Diplomatic Touch

From Our Dispatches

WARSAW, May 31.—Henry A. Kissinger, the White House national security adviser, whose reputation as a "swinger" suffered a brief eclipse while he negotiated with Russians at the Moscow summit, had a new problem fall into his lap early today—a sexy belly dancer at an Iranian nightclub.

Nadia Parsa, 23, a raven-haired beauty, was writhing through her routine when Mr. Kissinger arrived at a party for newsmen and settled down on a floor cushion. She danced over and sank into his lap after she kissed his companion, Iran's Premier Amint Abbas Hoveida, on the cheek.

Mr. Kissinger, who was smoking a water pipe before Miss Parsa seated on him, smiled widely and steadied her with a gentle hand as scores of reporters roared with laughter.

When she got up and danced away, he got up and left, but promised: "I will be back." He had gone to the Tehran hotel nightclub, still clad in white tie and tails, from a state dinner for the Nixon party.

Today, flying here from the Iranian capital, he joked with newsmen, saying the belly dancer was "a delightful girl" who was "very interested in foreign policy."

In his chat with her, he said, "I spent some time explaining how you convert SS-is [missiles] to Y-class submarines." When newsmen voiced disbelief that the talk was strictly intellectual, Mr. Kissinger, 49 and a divorced, reformed "of course, what else?"

In parody of President Nixon's frequent statement that he wants to make the world safer for today's children, Mr. Kissinger added:

"I want to make the world safe for belly dancers."

Security Check

After U.S. and Iranian security agents had made a thorough check, the President went ahead with the wreath-laying, nearly 50 minutes later than had been planned.

Mr. Kilpatrick's dispatch from Tehran continued:

The series of explosions began about daybreak when two sticks of dynamite went off near the United States Information Service building, breaking windows but causing no injuries.

About two hours later, U.S. Air Force Brig. Gen. Harold Price, an adviser to the Iranian Air Force, was seriously injured and an Iranian woman killed when his car drove over an explosive device. The car was destroyed and the general suffered fractures of both legs and lacerations. His chauffeur was also injured.

It was an hour later that the smaller device went off near the

President's car.

Joint communiqué described the meetings between the shah and the President as "warm and cordial," reflecting the close and friendly relations that exist between the two countries.

The President and the shah agreed that the security and stability of the Persian Gulf is of vital importance to the littoral states," the communiqué said. "Both were of the view that the littoral states bore the responsibility of the Persian Gulf."

The shah "reaffirmed Iran's determination to bear its share of this primary responsibility."

Secret Arms Pact With Reds Alleged By Sen. Jackson

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., charged today that President Nixon made secret arms agreements with Soviet leaders during his trip to Moscow.

Sen. Jackson said that he could not vote to approve an agreement to limit offensive and defensive weapons, signed by Mr. Nixon during his summit conference in Moscow, until the alleged secret arrangements were made public.

The senator did not say what kind of secret agreements were made.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he would begin hearings on the treaty covering defensive weapons as soon as the President decided to submit it to the Senate.

Sen. Fulbright suggested that for political reasons, Mr. Nixon might delay submitting it for Senate ratification so as to have a campaign issue just before the November elections if some Democrats opposed it.

Sen. Jackson said that the part of the agreement covering offensive weapons would have to be approved by the House as well as the Senate under a previous arms law.

Armed with a small pistol, the Brazilian hijacker commanded the Varig Airlines plane on a flight from São Paulo to Curitiba,

SÃO PAULO, Brazil, May 31 (AP)—Brazilian authorities turned over \$250,000 and three parachutes demanded by a hijacker, got the 85 other passengers and the crew members off the Brazilian airliner and then recaptured the plane last night.

As troops flooded the airliner with tear gas, the hijacker killed himself with a bullet through his head. He was a stocky man who spoke with the accent of northeast Brazil.

There were no injuries and the money was recovered.

It was the third time this month that air piracy had been thwarted. On May 23, a group of soldiers slipped through the baggage compartment of an Ecuadorian airliner at the Quito Airport and shot a hijacker to death.

Three weeks ago at Tel Aviv

Airport, Israeli paratroopers disguised as mechanics got into a hijacked Belgian jetliner, killed two of the four hijackers and wounded a woman guerrilla and two passengers. One of the passengers died later.

Armed with a small pistol, the Brazilian hijacker commanded the Varig Airlines plane on a flight from São Paulo to Curitiba,

230 miles to the south. The gunman forced the pilot to fly back to São Paulo, where he made his demands known.

He wanted \$250,000 and three parachutes. He also demanded that the plane be refueled and allowed to take off again for an undisclosed destination. In exchange, he promised to free the passengers and all but three of the crew.

Pilot Celso Caldera, carrying out the hijacker's orders, told the control tower that three men had taken over the plane. But he said that he was able to communicate the true situation through predetermined code.

The money was taken to the plane shortly after 10 p.m. A few minutes later, the passengers began leaving the aircraft.

When the passengers and the rest of the crew were safely out, the three remaining crew members shoved the hijacker into the passenger cabin and locked the door. They jumped out of the cockpit.

Troops who had surrounded the plane began piping tear gas into it through the air conditioning system. Brig. Delio de Matos, commander of the Fourth Air Force zone, said that the man was found dead when troops entered the craft.

Documents on the man identified him as Nelson Mequita. Brig. de Matos said that the documents probably were false.

While Urging More Security

Israel Will Prevent Any Massacres, Mrs. Meir Warns

(Continued from Page 1)

"They just stood their magazine after magazine in a crowd of screaming and caged people. They showed emotion."

One of the gunmen was accidentally by the bullet another of the firing men. A second gunman blew his head off when he threw a grenade which bounced off a wall at him. The third captured single-handedly a airport baggage handler.

A first one had been to that one of the attackers escaped the manhunt and blocks that had been set up immediately. But he was discovered riddled with bullet holes and was identified as belonging to the Arab guerrillas.

The premier said in her speech that the massacre could have been prevented if Air France, the carrier with which the attackers flew into Israel, had taken the proper security precautions when the men boarded in Rome.

Police, meanwhile, continued their interrogation of Nambu Daisaku, the Okinawan member of the number of the wounded who arrived on the same as the Japanese terrorist.

Underlining the implicit use of Japanese squads, Transport Minister Peres told reporters: "We have been engaged in between Jews and Arabs. The introduction of Jews into the fight is used and indicates what apparently the Arabs have of the abilities."

Vatican Deplores Attacking

VATICAN CITY, May 31.—The Vatican radio reported the shooting at Tel Aviv, calling it a sign of irrational and barbaric acts.

Japanese Abhorrence

Japan's Ambassador to Israel, Eiji Tokura, relayed to the Foreign Ministry his country's "abhorrence to the terrible murder committed by Japanese nationalists."

He said the Japanese were doing all they can to control "this criminal group."

Mrs. Meir had said earlier that Israel did not regard the Japanese suicide squad as representatives of Japan. "We will maintain the friendly relations with Japan that have existed in the past," she added.

The man who interrogated Daisaku said today that the gunman believed the assault was part of a world-wide revolution.

Daisaku told investigators that the Middle East dispute was part of a greater international conflict.

The first thing he said was that the action at Tel Aviv's airport was part of a worldwide revolution," said Ehud Yaari, Arab affairs correspondent of the newspaper Davar, was the first Japanese-speaking Israeli to communicate with the captured man.

"He refused to talk to us, and only wrote out his answers to our questions," Mr. Yaari said. "He called the Arab governments reactionary and the Israeli government Zionist, and said it too, was reactionary."

Security precautions at Tel Aviv's airport after a hijacking in December 1968 were reportedly tightened to port sources said included a closer check of passengers' identities and luggage.

PPFL sources said guerrillas as well as Japanese were involved in the airport operation.

They said that Arab of the front operating side Israel "played a role less important than the Japanese command."

The sources said the Japanese had been carrying out the operation.

"A hired person does the manner one of the Japanese comrades die source said. Israel reportedly two of the gunmen in the third has been captured."

The Japanese suicide named after a Nicaraguan Arguello, who died while trying to hijack an El Al to London in September, the front hijacked Western aircraft to Egypt.

WEATH

ACAJABE	11	51
AMSTERDAM	12	54
ANKARA	21	72
ATHENS	2	

Duke's B

Returned Simple R

Will Lie in Sta
Burial to be M

BENSON, ENGLAND (UPI)—The Duke of Windsor was brought back today with simple honors to a man who

The Royal Air Force mustered its full complement of 250 officers and men to honor the former King Edward VIII.

The Duke died in 1936 in the face of his wish to marry a divorced American woman.

The 78-year-old Duke was expected to arrive another plane of flight—a personal sovereign established Edward VIII before his death in 1936 in the face of his wish to marry a divorced American woman.

Benson was chosen because it is on the estate of the Duke of Windsor, where he died.

During the 1920s and 1930s, Mr. Tocco, along with Joseph and Angelo Meli, fought his way to the top of Detroit's underworld in a series of gang wars.

The 78-year-old Duke was expected to arrive another plane of flight—a personal sovereign established Edward VIII before his death in 1936 in the face of his wish to marry a divorced American woman.

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\$1-Billion Authorization Measure

Senate Skirts War Issue, Votes State Dept.-USIA Bill
By Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—The Senate, by a 76-to-1 vote, passed a \$1-billion authorization bill for the State Department and the United States Information Agency yesterday.

Before passing the bill, which now goes to conference with the House, the Senate put aside the end-the-war issue for consideration in the foreign military assistance bill which is expected to reach the floor later this month.

Backers of the fund cutoff are uniting behind an amendment sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., requiring withdrawal of all U.S. ground forces from Vietnam by Aug. 31.

This amendment has already been attached to the \$1-billion bill by the Senate, the State-USIA bill authorizes \$642,544,000 for the State Department (this includes \$85 million, not sought by the department, for resettlement of Jewish refugees from Russia), \$200,249,000 for the USIA, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency and \$77 million in general funds and

foreign military aid bill by the Foreign Relations Committee.

A House-passed bill carries identical figures for the State Department and USIA. However, House authorizations for the Peace Corps (\$88,027 million) and Arms Control Agency (\$22 million) are carried in separate individual bills.

During the weeks of debate on the measure, the Senate stripped from the bill a number of key provisions inserted by the Foreign Relations Committee.

These included a requirement for a 10 percent overseas personnel cutback, a shift of the seismic research program to detect underground tests from the Defense Department to the Arms Control Agency, and a ban on providing other governments with propaganda materials.

Left in, however, were a ban on the use of USIA propaganda materials within the United States, except for sale of the scholarly magazine "Problems of Communism," a new mandatory grievance system for the State Department employees and a proposal for a little Hoover Commission study of foreign policy agencies.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, one sponsor of the provision requiring U.S. troop withdrawal from Indochina within four months after release of prisoners of war, joined in supporting an amendment to remove the issue from the bill.

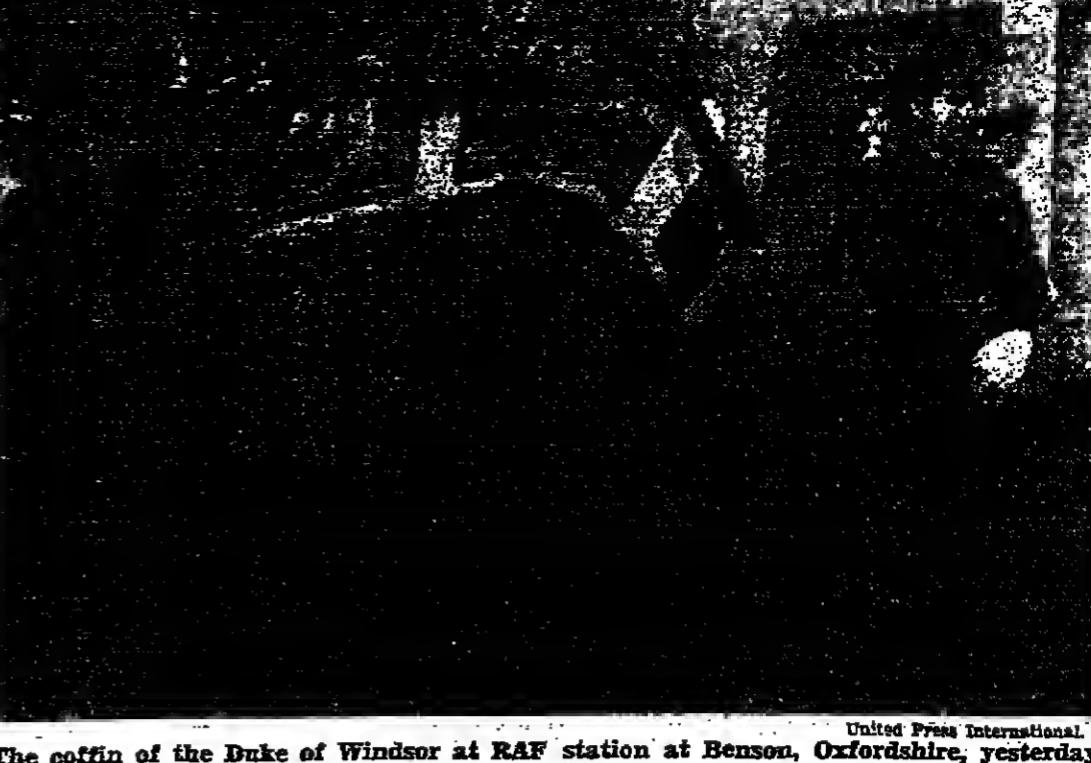
The Senate, he said, will have an opportunity to debate the issue again. He said the Senate vote adopting an amendment by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., adding a requirement for agreement on an internationally supervised cease-fire prior to troop withdrawal, had made the original end-the-war proposal by Sen. Church and Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N. J., "unacceptable to the sponsors."

Blast Kills 5 Children At N.C. Bomb Shelter

VALDESE, N.C., May 31 (UPI).—An explosion ripped apart a backyard bomb shelter in this western North Carolina hamlet yesterday, killing five children and injuring another.

Authorities, assuming that a gas leak caused the blast, which buried bodies 50 feet, sealed off the area to traffic.

A sister-in-law of the shelter's owner said it had been built during the Korean War and had been checked periodically.



The coffin of the Duke of Windsor at RAF station at Benson, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Obituaries

Dr. Snell, Author of Histories of Diplomacy

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., May 31 (NYT).—Prof. John L. Snell, 48, author of several studies in the diplomacy of the World War II period and holder since 1968 of a distinguished professorship in history at the University of North Carolina, died Saturday in North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Snell was born in Plymouth, N.C., and received an AB degree at Chapel Hill in 1946, after wartime service in the Army Air Forces over Europe for which he won the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal as a first lieutenant.

After receiving his MA and PhD here, he taught at the University of Wichita and was a research scholar for the American Council of Learned Societies from 1951 to 1953.

Joining the Trieste University faculty, Dr. Snell rose to a full professorship and became dean of the graduate school before returning to Chapel Hill.

Numerous Books

He was the editor of "The Meaning of Taika: Big Three Diplomacy and the New Balance of Power" (1956) and the author of "Wartime Origins of the East-West Dilemma Over Germany" (1959). Later titles included "Illusion and Necessity: The Diplomacy of Global War, 1939

1945" (1963) and "Critical Issues in History" (1967).

Dr. Snell was official commentator at an American Historical Association meeting in 1965 at which papers on the role of Pope Pius XII in World War II were presented. He observed that the Pope had been "no admirer of the Hitler regime" but said he had been in error for not having spoken out against Hitler's program to exterminate the Jews.

"Historians must grapple with the silence of Pius XII," he said.

Dr. Snell was a member of the central council of the American Historical Association and chairman of a committee on doctoral programs.

James F. Hillman

PITTSBURGH, May 31 (NYT).—James Frazer Hillman, 83, a Pittsburgh area coal operator, philanthropist and pioneer in the field of conservation, died Friday in Presbyterian University Hospital.

As president of the Harmon Creek Coal Corp., which had extensive strip mining operations west of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hillman voluntarily began restoring strip mine pits to fertile, productive land years before state laws were passed in 1945 requiring it.

Mr. Hillman donated thousands of dollars for parks and other community projects both in Pittsburgh and in Washington County, Pennsylvania, as well as large tracts of land for park developments.

A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hillman had many mining operations in Washington County, and he developed forests, a park, a lake and a swimming pool for residents there.

America Aboaf

NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT).—America Aboaf, 76, who retired five years ago as vice-president and general foreign manager of Universal International Pictures, died Friday at his home here.

Mr. Aboaf headed world sales of Universal International films from 1950 until his retirement.

He was general manager in France and supervisor of Paramount Pictures from 1929 to 1939.

Roberto Rey

MADRID, May 31 (UPI).—Roberto Rey, 66, a former matinée idol who became one of Spain's outstanding serious stage and film actors, died Tuesday night of a heart ailment.

Mr. Rey was born in Valparaíso, Chile, and came to Spain at the age of seven. He won early fame as a singer and comic actor in zarzuelas (operettas) and musicals.

Mr. Rey starred in dozens of Spanish movies and played supporting roles in Hollywood, in pre-war Berlin and in French productions. His American movies included "Funny People" and "The Gondolier Prince."

One of Mr. Rey's greatest stage roles, which he played innumerable times, was the Barber of Seville.

William Tocco

GROSSE POINTE, Mich., May 31 (UPI).—William (Black Bill) Tocco, 75, who was named in 1963 U.S. Senate testimony as one of five reputed "don's" in the ruling council of the Detroit Mafia, died here Monday after a long illness.

Although Mr. Tocco was arrested several times on charges ranging from murder to tax evasion, he was never convicted of any crime.

In 1912 he came to the United States from a small fishing village in Italy.

The new submarine

carries 12 of the new SS-11 missiles. Under the U.S. nuclear arms control accord to be used to replace an equal number of older land-based missiles.

Duke's
Return Unapproved
Simplay Prompts
Lit by U.S.
Burial
Workers' Refund
Firm Is Asked

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.
WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—
The Board of Cost of Living Council announced yesterday the government's first lawsuit aimed at forcing former members of a labor union back. The suit seeks the resumption of wages received since last December in excess of the limits set by the Pay Board.

The suit involves 39 members of the International Typographical Union employed by a branch of the Meredith Corp. in West Haven, Conn., but the principle involved could be a major one.

Another suit, filed by Edward Rumsfeld, director of another branch of the Cost of Living Council, sought a new wage contract involving a 1 percent increase of about 10 percent starting in December.

Edward Rumsfeld had not been approved by his local Pay Board. The Pay Board's proposed ceiling, with some exceptions, is 5.5 percent.

The U.S. District Court in West Haven, Conn., upheld the workers' right to pay back to the company all wages received in excess of the Pay Board's ceiling.

Second Pay Action.

In the second court action today was only a second taken by the government involving allegedly excessive wage increases, although there have been several involving rents.

The other previous wage suit, involving more than 100 workers of the Great Northern & Pacific Tea Co.

The suit, filed by the Meredith Corp. in the state of Iowa, has 4,000 employees and annual sales of \$144 million.

The suit asks not only restitution of the excess wages but also the civil penalty of \$2,500 against the company and the local union.

Local 47 of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Rumsfeld said the Justice Department's suit "also contends that Local 47 authorized a strike."

The court rejected immediate payment of the wage increase in excess of the standard established by the Pay Board, without Pay Board approval, and it encouraged its members to accept the unlawful strike.

The former contract between the union and the company expired early in the wage-price freeze. The new agreement was signed last Dec. 16.



HONORED.—Pope Paul yesterday presented the Order of St. Gregory the Great to fireman Marco Ottaggio, 28, who overpowered the man who damaged the "Pieta."

CAB Wins Injunction to Bar Trips by British Charter Line

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 31 (UPI).—The United States for the first time yesterday won a court injunction to halt flights of a foreign airline, in a move that the government said would go far to curb a rampant New York-based black market in illegal charter flight tickets to Europe.

The injunction, issued here by U.S. Judge Milton Pollack, upheld a right claimed by the Civil Aeronautics Board to prohibit transatlantic charter flights by Britain's Donaldson International Airways unless approved by the board 25 days in advance of the flight.

The CAB contends that the British airline has been one of the most flagrant operators of charter flights.

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The main reason for the gap is that chartered jets usually fly with all or almost all of their seats filled, while scheduled airlines fly whether there are paying passengers or not. As a result, the scheduled jets are half empty on a year-round basis.

Charter flight bargains, with minor exceptions, are legally restricted to members of clubs, lodges, unions, student groups and other so-called "affinity" groups that charter a jet.

But government officials have contended that some travel agents have chartered entire jets on a regular basis and then sold the cut-rate, charter-rate seats to the public.

The court decision was made as federal officials said that they were mounting increased efforts to curb illegal charter flights this summer and to avert the annual summer epidemic of charter flight "strandings" abroad.

For more than a week, the conflict produced demonstrations and scattered street violence, as well as sporadic sympathy strikes in other New York shipyards and an automobile plant.

Vatican Extends New Procedures On Annulments

VATICAN CITY, May 31 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today decreed new rules to make the annulment of "nonconsummated" marriages of Roman Catholic couples speedier and less expensive.

The new rules will go into effect in July and give local bishops greater authority in handling these cases. However, the Pope reserved to himself the ultimate decision of whether to grant the annulment.

Charter flight tickets to Europe cost much less than those on regular scheduled flights. At current rates, for example, the cheapest New York-London round-trip ticket on a scheduled jet is \$240; charter flight tickets sell for as low as \$125.

Cases of nonconsummated marriages, unlike all other annulments, are not decided in the Vatican's Sacred Rota tribunal or lower diocesan courts. They are handled as "administrative cases." They are relatively few—an average of one out of 10,000 couples married in the church.

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To Reduce U.S. Environmental Damage

Senate Votes Curb on Harmful Chemicals

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, May 31 (UPI).—

A bill to try to keep poisonous chemicals from going on the market and into the environment was passed without opposition by the U.S. Senate yesterday.

If an equally strong measure is passed by the House of Representatives, it would mean government scrutiny of as many as 300 to 500 new home and industrial chemicals every year—all those not covered by food, drug and pesticide laws.

In the last three years, government officials and the American public have been bit with the news that:

- The mercury in scores of consumer products—batteries, thermometers, newsprint—gets into the environment to make fish dangerous to eat.

- A class of industrial chemicals called PCBs have found their way into fish meal used as chicken feed, thence into chickens.

- The lead in gasoline is pervading roadside dust as well as the air.

- Phosphates in detergents seriously contribute to overgrowth of algae and plants in rivers and lakes, helping to choke off other life.

None of these effects was foreseen and environmentalists have been trying to find a way to prevent such disasters.

The result was a bill backed by Sen. William B. Spong Jr., D-Va., Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich., and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., to give the government's Environmental Protection Agency the pre-screening power.

The Senate first voted down two bills by Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., to modify the bill. Sen. Baker expressed the view of most major chemical firms in calling the bill "unworkable" but finally joined in voting for it.

Sen. Spong praised Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R-Ky., for adding a clause to the bill to broaden the Coast Guard's power to control barges and other craft carrying materials such as chlorine gas in rivers and harbors.

Sen. Cook had said that the

bottom of the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky., has so many sunken barges "it's like the bottom of the harbor" at Pearl Harbor.

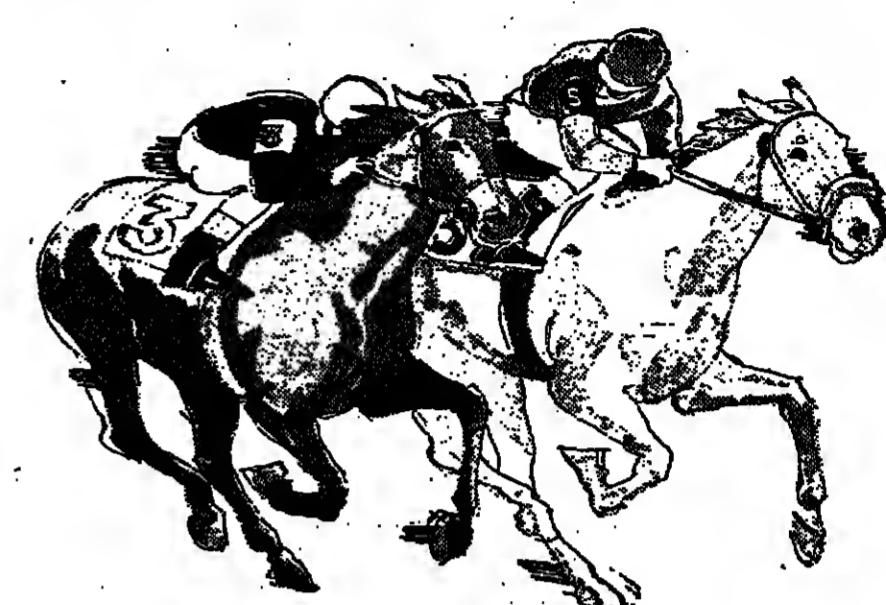
The bill's main clauses would give the government authority to make chemical firms test new compounds by federal safety standards; to scrutinize the firms' test reports; to restrict distribution or use of any compounds deemed harmful, but to exempt some chemicals "generally regarded as safe" from testing.

A weaker bill sponsored by the Nixon administration is among several being considered by a House of Representatives subcommittee.

Dancer Panov In KGB Prison

MOSCOW, May 31 (AP).—One of the Soviet Union's top ballet dancers has been sentenced to jail for petty hooliganism in his latest round of troubles with authorities since he asked for papers to go to Israel.

Serving a 10-day sentence in the Leningrad KGB secret police prison called the Bolshoi Dom, or "Big House," was Valery Panov, a soloist with the Kirov ballet company until his decision to emigrate. Mr. Panov is a Jew. His friends said the trial place Monday. A police magistrate found the dancer guilty of having spat at someone on the street. Mr. Panov's friends say the charge was fabricated.



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the more you like Longchamp.



The more you know
about Scotch,
the more you like
Ballantine's
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Efficient in every respect



Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Thursday, June 1st, 1972 *

In Northern Ireland, New Hope

A guerrilla army operates successfully only in an atmosphere of passion and desperation. The terrorists of the Irish Republican Army have flourished for these many long months in Northern Ireland because most of the Catholics there, frightened and embittered, saw no other protection. But now the climate is improving. Last week in Londonderry a large public meeting of Catholics voted against further violence. Then the Labor party, representing a large part of Northern Ireland's Catholic population, called for the "fullest cooperation" with the British government. This week the Official wing of the IRA itself announced that it is suspending hostilities. These very welcome events are responses to the reversal, two months ago, of the British government's policy.

Over the past year the British made two decisions that turned out to be serious errors, and these decisions are now in the process of being reversed. Everything in Northern Irish politics arises from the discrimination traditionally practiced against the Catholic minority by the Protestant majority. The British government made its first bad decision when it refused to discuss political reform until peace and order had been restored. To make political concessions during the streetfighting, the government reasoned, would be to reward the guerrillas. That reasoning overlooked the very great difference between the political aims of the Official wing of the IRA, a revolutionary organization on the far left, and the Catholic civil rights movement, which seeks fair treatment in jobs and social benefits. The British policy chiefly benefitted the IRA, since its continual sniping at soldiers ensured that the British would come to no compromises with the civil rights. No compromise

meant that the Protestants remained in total control of Northern Ireland, and the mass of the Catholic population saw nowhere to turn but to the IRA. In time the British government came to understand this logic and, to its great credit, in late March, abolished the provincial parliament that was responsible for the discrimination. Direct rule from London, through William Whitelaw as secretary of state, has already proved a distinct improvement.

Mr. Whitelaw is now giving a great deal of attention to undoing Britain's second mistake, the internment of suspected terrorists. Since nearly all of the suspects were Catholic, the Catholic population concluded that Britain intended to restore law and order solely at their expense. Mr. Whitelaw has now released nearly half of the internees and that gesture, more than any other, has induced the Catholic politicians to deal seriously with him.

These concessions have been met with angry muttering by Northern Ireland's well-armed Protestant majority. The Official wing of the IRA has called its cease-fire because, it says, it fears civil warfare between working-class Protestants and Catholics when, in its view, they both should be fighting the capitalist oppressor. This pronouncement illustrates the difference between the purposes of the Officials and of the Provisionals, who tend to be only simple, conventional, bloody-minded nationalists with a taste for indiscriminate bombing. The Provisionals declare that they will continue to bomb. But in both cases, the guerrillas' future depends chiefly on the civilian population's willingness to shield and support them. That willingness appears to be declining, as the government begins to deal reasonably with Catholics' grievances.

THE WASHINGTON POST



'By George, They HAVE Taken A Turn To The Right.'

The Ultimate Summit

While President Nixon was meeting with Soviet leaders in Moscow last week, Secretary-General Waldheim of the United Nations voiced unusually sharp criticism of the big powers and of the theory that the world's problems can best be settled privately between the nuclear giants. "There is . . . a tendency at present to deride the United Nations as a weak and ineffective political organization which is no match for the guile and superior wealth and wisdom of powerful sovereign states," Mr. Waldheim observed in an Ottawa address.

The secretary-general and other champions of the world organization may find some reassurance in the final Moscow communiqué, which incorporated in its declaration of principles an acknowledgement that the Soviet Union and the United States have "a special responsibility, as do other countries which are permanent members of the UN Security Council, to do everything in their power so that conflicts or situations will not arise which would serve to increase international tensions." Listed as "an ultimate objective" was the establishment of "an effective system of international security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

The pledges to strive for a more effective

UN may be mere window dressing for the benefit of apprehensive Third World observers. Nevertheless, the Big Two have reason to take seriously their verbal recommitment to broader international cooperation. For while they made impressive progress in advancing some strictly bilateral issues, the summit conferees scored no apparent advance on such outstanding international threats to their new spirit of accommodation as Vietnam and the Middle East.

The communiqué is encouraging in its specific reaffirmation of support for UN efforts to promote a Middle East settlement. While it does not suggest a UN role in Indochina, logic would speak strongly for some positive response to UN peace initiatives, especially since Mr. Waldheim has been pressing the Vietnam issue lately and the entrance of China has filled the once critical Asian void in the world organization.

The progress achieved at the Moscow summit would be vastly extended if Moscow and Washington now translate their warm words for the United Nations into specific support at Turtur Bay, the ultimate summit of the world's hopes for enduring peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

After the Summit (Cont'd)

The principle of peaceful coexistence has been accepted . . . This only confirms how the balance of forces in the present world has changed for the benefit of socialism. The forces of imperialism are unable to maintain the world in tension and even less to dictate their will.

—From Rude Pravo (Prague).

* * *

The principles of peace in the communiqué would not be fulfilled unless the tension in world trouble spots was eliminated. Among these spots, the Middle East remains the most explosive.

—From Al Ahram (Cairo).

* * *

President Nixon's summit visit to Moscow is a step toward changing the political climate of the world for the better. Despite the well-known differences and even polarity of their position on some questions of world politics, the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the interests of the peoples of both countries as well as in the interests of the cause of consolidating peace and international security is possible.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

Senseless Massacre in Israel

When terrorists tried to blow up tourist airplanes over Austria and Switzerland some

time ago, one might well have asked: Is it possible to perpetrate more abject acts against innocent outsiders than these terrorist exploits claimed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine? The answer to this question has now been given at Israel's Lydda International Airport.

For a senseless massacre of innocents one can also hire a suicide squad from a faraway country, acting out of morbid lust. After which the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine can proudly announce: We made them do it.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

Arab Oil

The fact remains that for the time being the oil-producing countries are up against market conditions which they did not anticipate when they forced through the price settlement last year. At any time, Iraq could not hope to market its oil. The Soviet bloc does not provide an alternative outlet. But the Iraq government has got itself in a hole, even though this be entirely of its own making, and if a major confrontation is to be avoided some sort of deal will have to be put together which will help it save face. What should happen, of course, is an adjustment in the price of short-haul crude to take account of the change in market conditions.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 1, 1897

NEW YORK—Of all the States in the Union, only New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri have a greater population than Greater New York City, with its population of 3,200,000. If the populations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Nevada were united into a single state, its population would still be less than that of Greater New York City. Even the great State of Texas with its 1,800,000 people has less.

Fifty Years Ago

June 1, 1922

NEW YORK—A tobacco merger representing a combined capitalization of \$187,000,000 and involving the United Retail Stores Corporation and the Tobacco Products Corporation has been recently announced here. Mr. James B. Duke will be the head of the new company. Under the terms of the consolidation, the Tobacco Products Corporation increases its capital stock from \$33,000,000 to \$157,000,000. This is to take care of the companies' merger without any increase in stock.

Two Examples

Two works which seem to nicely illustrate the genre of authorized criticism, one a film, the other a theatrical comedy, are now showing in Bucharest to packed houses.

The play, "General Interest,"

was written and directed by Aurel Baranga, a central committee member.

Its ridiculing of oppor-

tunity to eliminate intellectuals who gained notoriety through their political involvement or views. Jiri Hochmann, editor of the Prague liberal magazine Reporter, is in jail. While many of his colleagues have emigrated, one of the two greatest Marxist philosophers in Eastern Europe, Hungary's Gyorgy Lukacs, died last year and the other, Poland's Leszek Kolakowski, emigrated from the country in 1968 and now writes pessimistically of Polish developments from England.

Yugoslavia's Milovan Djilas, after long years in prison, still writes as incisively as ever about events in his country—but only for foreign publication. It is questionable how many followers he has at home or how much appeal his democratic views have among national-minded students in Zagreb and "new leftists" in Belgrade.

Culture in Eastern Europe has

been compared with a seesaw,

which swings between freedom and repression. If that is so the seesaw seems to be in a curious state of equilibrium. Which way it will swing next is anybody's guess.

Humphrey's Last Call

Leave It to George!

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It is not easy for a political party to make every mistake in the book during a single election, but the Democrats may do it yet. They are in a suicidal mood: broke, divided and now getting a little nasty, with Hubert Humphrey cutting up his old friend George McGovern for putting on the radical mantle. Humphrey has worn all his political life.

This is the last call for the dining car for Humphrey. He is a joyful man in a mournful age. He has led the fight over the last generation for policies Mr. Nixon is only now accepting at home and in Peking and Moscow, and even George McGovern and Ed Muskie might concede that Humphrey is better qualified to be President than any other Democrat.

So it is easy to understand why Hubert wanted his last fling. What is not so easy to understand is his judgment and tactics in California, for his record in Congress is more radical than McGovern's, and in his desperation, he is going out in a cloud of rhetoric against the "radical McGovern."

Sad to Watch

Well, as Harry Truman or somebody else once said, "Politics ain't been hell." It is a brass-knuckles business, and maybe one of Humphrey's wild swings will connect, but it is still ironic and a little sad to watch Humphrey, of all people, trying to rescue himself in California by implying that McGovern is soft on the poor and soft on Communism.

Somebody is obviously going in the wrong direction, or at least in the opposite direction. The whole thing is topsy-turvy.

Richard Nixon is repudiating his old mistakes and running for reelection in Peking and Moscow, and Warsaw as a peacemaker with the Communists, and running at home as a Keynesian with a record peace-time deficit of over \$90 billion in four years and a system of wage and price controls. While Humphrey, the old progressive student of Bob LaPoltte and Floyd Olsen, is now proclaiming his "moderation" and denouncing McGovern's latest version of upper Middle West populism, which was where Humphrey started.

The Humphrey-McGovern debates only dramatize the Democratic party's dilemma. The Democrats were in enough trouble when Humphrey and McGovern were merely going on another for the local press in California, and before the President was compromising with Brezhnev under the Czarist chandeliers on satellite television in the Kremlin, but in their nationally televised debates with these two old friends and neighbors arguing out their differences, the obvious winner is not Humphrey or McGovern, but Nixon.

The other leaders of the Democratic party are just now beginning to act on the possible consequences of this problem. They have been thinking about it vaguely for a long time, but now they are up against the realities. Can they really "let George do it"? If he wins in California, how can they deny him the nomination? And if he gets it, will his programs on welfare, defense, tax reform and

so there is now, after Humphrey-McGovern, a disorganized and stop-McGovern movement in California to give the Democrats a chance to sort out confusion. If McGovern wins in California, it will be hard to tell if Daley of Chicago and of the AFL-CIO, who call him together, the chance that there will be a party movement, which will divide the Democrats even more, they are divided today, will assure the re-election of McGovern.

This is the situation:

Humphrey didn't foresee that he might take it a little sure he could beat with labor and the black he was right, but he underestimated McGovern, and not himself in the race not a unifier of his party, but a spoiler, not only of Muskie or Nixon.

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Letters

Sabena Affair

The aftermath of the Sabena affair and the charge that the Israeli government violated rules of ethical behavior towards the representatives of the International Red Cross is ridiculous. To save the lives of innocent passengers, victims of hijacking piracy, justifies any method. No apologies or explanations are needed. The fireman smashes windows and breaks down doors to put out the fire, and is not accused of destroying property. The person who rescues an innocent victim from harm, even if murder is involved, is without guilt.

WILLIAM BRATTERMAN, Hadar, Israel

Dr. GUY AUBREY, Paris

in the "five languages" reader is aware in that manage to state all facts way that could satisfy everybody? I hardly suppose so; it is therefore an attack or whole press that Mr. Rose leading. For one, it is to suppose, a liberal paper you like and agree with who would blame him? All who believe they have a IQ and are well informed consciously hold that Until the newspaper shakes a bit too much and too often their comfort. Then some in it was a strange and n view. And some decide it not after a liberal paper

gut.

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Last Call
for
Boston

Marshall Islanders Return From Craters in A-Test Area

WAJALEK, Marshall Islands, May 31 (UPI).—Natives of the atoll recently returned to the atoll for the first time in three years—and found that three small islands had been obliterated by nuclear tests.

A small boat carrying a survey team sailed over the area where nothing but two deep craters in the coral reef.

The United States agreed last

Private pe

are parts of

the leaders today.

Today is the day.

and the day.

GEORG JENSEN SILVER
London
George Jensen
15 New Bond Street, London W1
Paris
George Jensen
239 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris-1er
Paris
La Boutique Danoise
42 Avenue de Friedland, Paris-8e
Brussels
George Jensen
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels
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George Jensen (Israel) Ltd.
Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv
Orders over \$100 can be shipped
at Danish export prices.

ETIQUETTE**The New Amy Vanderbilt**

By Jeannette Smyth

WASHINGTON (WP).—The first clue is the photograph on the book jacket. Amy Vanderbilt, arbiter of manners, the sage who writes that "a well-groomed woman is carefully girdled, if necessary, from the time she gets up in the morning until she undresses for the night," is wearing an unusually interesting dress on that book jacket. It is the sort of tucked, embroidered, white, antique-looking dress a bare-foot bride would be glad to get her hands on.

The second clue is that Double-

day, the publisher, is promoting the mod world revisions in the new, 20th-anniversary update of "Amy Vanderbilt's Etiquette."

They're sending out press releases which lead with the statement that the book—almost 200 pages longer than the last major revision in 1967—"reflects social change." The releases end up with the statement that Miss Vanderbilt can stand on her head.

Inside, the new 886-page reference book now has less about how to dress your butler and what to wear for an audience with the Pope than it has about how to deal with such new social phenomena as snowmobiling, premarital sex, and marijuana.

Wedding Section

In the new revision, the section on weddings has been cut 43 pages, but remains—at 65 pages—the largest of the book. The chapter called "Gracious Living Without Servants" has been cut from 10 to three pages, with Miss Vanderbilt saving her most venomous remarks for the casual habits of weekly help (joint checking accounts are her No. 2 enemy).

In 1967, she ended her "Gracious Living and etc." chapter with "Extra Guests at the Desert Course," but the 1972 version ends with a few words on women's liberation under the heading "Division of Labor."

Writes Miss Vanderbilt: "Women's lib aside (and it does raise some important points, at that), the division of labor between husband and wife, mother and children, becomes increasingly important as women seek more complete expression and life fulfillment. There should be no reason why the mother of a household should have all the back-breaking chores, previously labeled solely 'women's work.'"

Dope, sex, and snowmobiles may be new to the concept of etiquette, but the core of essential advice—the ethic itself—is probably as old as civilization. Etiquette is order (a word Miss Vanderbilt uses often), and order makes you feel good.

If it's not as old as civilization, Miss Vanderbilt's ethic is at least as old as Richard A. Wells'. In 1890, Wells wrote a book called "Manners, Culture and Dress of the Best American Society. Including Social, Commercial and Legal Forms, Letter Writing, Invitations Etc. Also Valuable Suggestions on Self-Culture and Home Training."

Bob Wells' and Miss Vanderbilt's advice is based on the virtues of kindness, sweet reason and good old American horse sense.

"Since vulgarity has had its way so extensively among us," Wells writes, "every youth begins to smoke and spit before he has well cut their teeth." In his

The etiquette of letter writing as portrayed in Richard A. Wells's 1890 manual.

chapter "The Toilette," Wells condemns tobacco, along with "toothwashes and powders" which he says corrode the enamel.

On the use of marijuana, Miss Vanderbilt also excoriates its popularity among the young, but she attributes its popularity to a "drug-oriented society" rather than to "vulgarity."

"Without moralizing," she writes, "teach your children before they are exposed to temptation, using information on the effects of drugs that will surely at some time be offered to them."

Both Wells and Miss Vanderbilt advocate a forward-looking prudence in their arguments against sexual promiscuity and premarital sex. Both say such activity leads to painful mental crises if your partner decamps or is unsuitable.

Under the heading "Demonstrations of Affection," Wells writes, "It may be well to hint that a lady should not be too demonstrative of her affection during the days of her engagement. There is always some chance of a slip 'twix cup and lip,' and overt demonstrations of love are not pleasant to remember by a young lady if the man to whom they are given by any chance fails to become her husband."

Mrs. Vanderbilt, with 1970s liberalism, conceded that psychic harm is only "possible."

Ending

In 1967, she had written, under "behavior during engagements," "for engaged people of all ages, society expects chaperonage of a kind." In the 1972 revision, that paragraph has been replaced with "While it is my conviction that decisions about premarital sexual relations are a private matter which each couple must decide for themselves . . . they should exercise considerable discretion in their conduct."

Ars. Zsabo lives in a beyond-all-hope tenement section of Paris but when you enter her floodlit atelier on the sixth floor, there is no despair. Music of Virgil, a cheerful bouquet of wild flowers, lamps and tapestries on the walls, all is well.

A weaver at heart (although



Both the 1967 and 1972 versions end with the same paragraph, though, which—even to the use of a homely metaphor—sounds like Richard A. Wells': "If these rules seem hard and conventional to modern young people," writes Miss Vanderbilt, "they should remind themselves that the engagement is a trial flight which can easily end in a crash landing. It is best to follow the rules"

The 1972 revision also has a new chapter on "Second and Subsequent Marriages," which cites the statistics that one in four marriages end in divorce and makes such statements as "whereas once it was absolutely taboo for a woman marrying a second

time to wear a white dress, this is now acceptable, provided the dress does not resemble a wedding gown."

Wells's instructions on proper horseback riding emphasize a seemly appearance in the saddle and off ("a lady should not attempt to spring from the saddle . . ."). Miss Vanderbilt, too, expresses the most fashionable concern of her era—ecology—in her instructions for snowmobile owners. She reprints the "Code of Ethics" of the U.S. Snowmobile Association, which emphasizes the snowmobilers' responsibility not to run down trees, animals, and skiers, not to litter and not to deviate from the trail.

Tapestries for Wearing and for the Wall

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 31 (IHT)—Eva Zsabo is Hungarian but looks Greek with a thick dark braid tossed over her head, strong white teeth and the expressive hands of an artisan.

She and her husband, a painter, came to Paris seven years ago. He left her and their four children. "He said he couldn't work with all that noise around," she said flatly, making a statement more than a complaint.

Ars. Zsabo lives in a beyond-all-hope tenement section of Paris but when you enter her floodlit atelier on the sixth floor, there is no despair. Music of Virgil, a cheerful bouquet of wild flowers, lamps and tapestries on the walls, all is well.

A weaver at heart (although she does paint when she has a minute), Mrs. Zsabo learned the precise and meticulous art of petit point in Hungary. But she found that she could not make a living with tapestries and branched out to handwoven skirts and looser, modern tapestries.

Her clothes are simple in design, just a wraparound skirt with a matching stole. But the colors and the way the threads are woven put them in a class apart.

The same goes for her tapestries, which seem to have been woven with the colors of the day and the brilliant colors of Mrs. Zsabo's Magyar heritage. In one tapestry, finished with a huge fringe, she may mix as many as

500 hues and every possible thread she can find—from floss silk to crinkly cotton.

Ars. Zsabo's talent has won her a niche in the Galerie des Métiers d'art, 28 Rue du Bac, as well as in several Left Bank boutiques.

Recently, a Montreal museum bought most of her production. A wall tapestry, which took her six months to weave, is now on

sale at the Galeries des Métiers d'art for 5,000 francs. The week before, in Mrs. Zsabo's atelier, the same tapestry was priced at 2,000 francs.

Premier Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who is also the mayor of Bordeaux, sent regrets. He had meant to preside over the dinner celebrating the 50th birthday of the commission of French wine exporters (a powerful organiza-

tion that brought 1.5 billion francs last year to the French export trade). But the Premier was bogged down with a dispute

over a new technique in the milk industry.

However, the almost-sag dinner (23 men, 25 women) had all it takes to make a great party—the French wine barons with names like Taittinger, Pol Roger, Calvet and Mercier; three ambassadors (Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Scandinavia is a major client); British World War II hero Peter Townsend and, last but not least, a blonde belle who stepped out of the birthday cake, fully clothed however and reciting poetry with a Comédie Française.

Townsend, a former group captain, who apologized for his clip-on tie, explained that he came out of friendship for the wine people. He spent a couple of years in the wine export in

Sunday, an experience which refers to as "minful."

Now he is back to write toric books, which he did successfully, judging by sales of his second one, "The Eagles"—200,000 copies.

The Indian government

sold boutique, Sona, 4 Saint Honoré, is having its sales in a cheerful, bac

atmosphere. Bargains, jewelry, antiques, fabrics, pillows and tuncles with slashed by 30, 40 and even 75 percent.

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Jeweler Gérard will be

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Venetian salons of the Ge

Hotel. Mr. Gérard will be

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Music in Italy**Florence's Maggio Musical Tackles Three Modern Operas**

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (IHT).—After opening two weeks ago with Rossini's "William Tell," the Maggio Musicale continued largely with symphonic concerts. Then, last night, the second operatic evening of the festival had its premiere. The program was a triple bill of contemporary works, by Goffredo Petrassi, Mario Peragallo, and the Florentine composer and writer Bruno Bartoletti.

Bartoletti's work was being heard for the first time. The libretto, adapted by the composer from a radio play by Günther Eich, is entitled "Tuco e la sua Academia di Riguardi" (Everything That Happens Concerns You). The title immediately indicates the high seriousness of the work and, unfortunately, also its sententiousness and prolixity. The characters are called simply Old Man, Old Woman, Woman, Child, and so on, and the sentiments they express are as abstract as their names. They are in a sealed freight car, bound for an unnamed fate, and they conjecture to the audience: barbed wire, haunted faces, helmets. The emotions, however laudable, were generic and the characters, with their pregnant pauses and their underlined banalities, aroused little sympathy or interest.

After a period of strict dog-

maphony, Bartoletti—who is 60, but began his composing career late—has been experimenting more widely, especially with the possibilities of wind instruments. His treatise on this subject was published by the Oxford University Press. Briefly, he advocates a new technique by which winds can play more than one note at a time; this polyphonic play-

ing, on the basis of Bartoletti's

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Gita in Campagna" (The

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All three operas were

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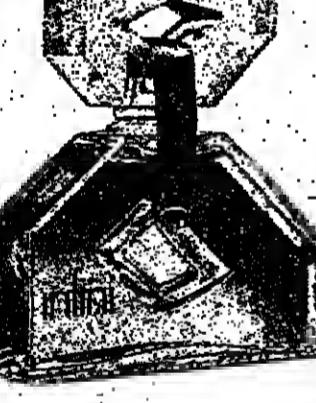
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Lelystad (4,52,22)

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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1972

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Italy
ny Profits
imb 79.4%
Half Year**Industrie Pirelli Shows**
Profit for Last Year
Death of Peter
Pirelli Posts Loss**May 31 (AP-DJ)**
In the first half of the year, Industrie Pirelli's net profit rose 79.4% to \$1.3 billion. In the six months ended Dec. 31, 1971, the company said today, its results are for the parent company alone.**Rapid-American Proposes Merger**
Rapid-American Corp. proposes to merge with its 75 percent-owned subsidiary Glen Alden Corp. through an exchange of about \$5.6 million in Rapid-American common stock. The merger is subject to the approval of the Glen Alden board, the execution of a definitive agreement and the approval by the shareholders of both firms. Rapid-American also said Glen Alden would sell its textile division to a group that will be formed and headed by Paul A. Johnston, president of Glen Alden.**Australian Alumina Project Set**
Four Japanese companies will participate with U.S. and European interests in an alumina project in Northwestern Australia. According to Prime Minister William McMahon, the estimated cost of the project is \$25.6 million. On April 30, 1971, the company had a net loss of 14.3 million lire (\$25.6 million) in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1971, the company announced an annual loss of 7.5 million lire semi-annual net loss of 3.5 million lire.**Pirelli Posts Loss**
TOKYO, May 31 (AP-DJ)—The company's net profit was \$1.3 billion. In the six months ended Dec. 31, 1971, Pirelli SpA had a net loss of 14.3 million lire (\$25.6 million) in the six months ended Dec. 31, 1971, the company announced an annual loss of 7.5 million lire semi-annual net loss of 3.5 million lire.**First Black Is Named**
As Director of NYSE**NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT)****Jerome H. Holland, U.S. ambassador to Sweden and former president of Hampton Institute in Virginia, has been designated to become the first black director on the board of the New York Stock Exchange in its 180-year history.****Mr. Holland has accepted the nomination, which is subject to the approval of the exchange's membership, and will announce his decision shortly to leave the diplomatic post, according to Wall Street sources.****Vauxhall Profit Soars****LONDON, May 31 (Reuters)****Vauxhall Motors, the UK subsidiary of General Motors, today announced a \$12 million profit****in 1971 had resulted in its financial year since 1964.****Net profit was \$2.6 million com-****pared with a loss of \$2.4 million last year.****The annual report gave much****the credit for the improved****position to a year of comparative****calm from strikes.**infini
new perfume

CARON paris

The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia.

International Bancorp Limited

Notice of payment of interest to holders of Certificates of Participation in International Bancorp Limited — 7% Debentures due 1978.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Participation in International Bancorp Limited 7% Debentures due 1978, that interest for the period from 1st October, 1971 to 30th June, 1972, will be payable on and from 30th June, 1972, against presentation of coupon number one.

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Trustee.

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VIENNA, May 31 (AP-DJ)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) disclosed today that it will hold a special meeting in Beirut on June 9 to discuss the dispute between the Iraqi government and Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC).

Now — Direct by Air!
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Writer: Arneis Standard & Co. Inc.
Case 200, East Vines,
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Gold Hits Record Again in Europe

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—The price of gold set another record high in Europe's free bullion markets today but eased back slightly toward the close. The dollar eased on most foreign-exchange markets.

The price of gold here was fixed this morning at \$59.30 an ounce and moved up to another record of \$59.45 at the afternoon fixing before falling back to \$59.30 at the close.

In Zurich the price hit a record \$59.55 before closing at \$59.40.

31 Jan. 1966 issue price S.Fr. 1,040 (inception)

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Ford Problem With EPA Said Wider

Emission Test Woes Now Hit 1972 Models

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP-DJ)—Ford Motor Co.'s troubles with the government over the auto maker's emission-testing practices may get worse before they get better.

That appears evident from these new developments:

• The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), already considering whether to request Justice Department action against Ford because the company failed to report certain malfunctions found during testing of 1973-model prototype vehicles, has decided similar maintenance was done on at least some 1973 prototypes as well.

• The EPA's soon-to-be-anounced plan for letting Ford ship 1973 cars to dealers before a run of emission tests is completed probably will prevent dealers from taking title to cars until the EPA actually grants certification.

Ford, thus, would face the need to finance the cars itself during the waiting period, as well as the possibility of delayed sales to the public this fall. "It's going to cost Ford a bundle," predicts one EPA official who has been working on the plan.

(Henry Ford 2d, Ford chairman, indicated today that there were "minor discrepancies" in the company's testing work last year, on the emissions control systems of 1973-model cars.)

(Mr. Ford, in speech to a Washington conference on transportation and the environment, said, however, that the company's 1972 models do meet emission standards.)

A determination that Ford did act improperly in obtaining certification for the 1973 prototypes could place the company in an even tighter spot than it is as a result of its 1973-model prototype test difficulties.

Because the prototypes stand for assembly-line cars in the same engine family, tens of thousands of Ford vehicles may have been shipped without valid certification that they meet pollution standards for exhaust emissions.

The EPA plan to let Ford ship uncertified 1973 cars is designed to prevent layoffs of workers at assembly plants that lack space to store new vehicles. Theoretically, the prototype runs can be completed in 90 to 120 days, a time span that would require Ford to finance about two months' production but allow it to introduce its new models about as scheduled in mid-September.

However, based on unforeseen breakdowns that have plagued other prototype tests, EPA staff officials say it is more realistic to expect testing of at least one or more of the prototypes to require as much as 150 days.

Since then the country has passed through a moderate recession and the tax repayment aims to stimulate the economy.

Today's action indicates that central bank officials are concerned lest the repayment turns out to be over-stimulative.

Effective July 1, the central bank will freeze an estimated 2.2 billion DM through an 8 percent increase in the minimum reserve requirements of the nation's banks. Another 3.3 billion DM of bank liquidity will be soaked up by a 10 percent reduction in the amount of credit commercial banks can get from the central bank by lowering their discount rates.

The ministry defended its somewhat artificial methods of reducing Japan's reserves, however, by pointing out that a large portion of the recent reserve increase did not represent a "real" gain.

During 1971, officials said, the overall external position improved by about \$5 billion, while the official reserves grew by more than \$10 billion. The difference in the two figures represents dollars borrowed abroad during the 1971 currency crisis and passed on to the Bank of Japan in exchange for yen. These dollars must eventually be repaid.

Economic Upturn Seen

TOKYO, May 31 (Reuters)—The Finance Ministry said today it noted signs that Japan's protracted recession is bottoming out, and an economic recovery taking place.

The ministry said it based this view on movements of key

Iraq Turns Down IPC Offer, Sets Ultimatum

BEIRUT, May 31 (AP)—Iraq rejected an offer from the western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC) today and gave the company 12 hours to come up with a new one of face the consequences, Baghdad radio said.

The radio said the offer, presented by IPC managing director Geoffrey Stockwell at a two-hour meeting in Baghdad, was rejected because it repeated the company's demands of compensation for concessions taken over by the Iraqi government.

OPEC Sets Talks

VIENNA, May 31 (AP-DJ)—The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) disclosed today that it will hold a special meeting in Beirut on June 9 to discuss the dispute between the Iraqi government and Iraq Petroleum Co. (IPC).

31 Jan. 1966 issue price S.Fr. 1,040 (inception)

3 June 1968 issue price S.Fr. 2,008

29 May 1972 issue price S.Fr. 3,015

For more detailed information, please write to:

FONSELEX

A Swiss fund quoted in Swiss francs

31 Jan. 1966 issue price S.Fr. 1,040 (inception)

3 June 1968 issue price S.Fr. 2,008

29 May 1972 issue price S.Fr. 3,015

For more detailed information, please write to:

CAPDIREX S.A.

Capdrex S.A., 15 Rue Marignac, Geneva,

Switzerland.

Name:

Address:

Not valid for individual French residents.

Stocks Plunge on Profit-Taking

Dow Drops by 10 In Slow Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, May 31 (NYT)—

Stock prices broke sharply today as glamour issues—notably weak yesterday-led issues on the New York Stock Exchange downward.

A combination of profit-taking and nervous selling on the heels of a three-week advance was cited by Wall Street analysts in explaining the pullback.

Another unsettling factor was the action of General Motors, the world's largest industrial company, whose stock sold at a 1972 low despite buoyant new-car sales and projections for higher profits this year.

GM closed at 75.76, off 3/4, after trading as low as 75.38.

There was some conjecture in the financial community that Ford Motor's problems with emission-testing practices might spread to GM but one analyst termed this "a false reaction."

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 10.46 to 960.73. This marked the biggest drop since May 9, when the Dow dropped 12.7, in its initial response to the bombing of North Vietnamese ports by the United States.

Despite today's decline, the market managed to overcome one

nemesis. The Dow industrials finished May with a net gain of 6.65 for the month. In recent years, the Dow invariably has suffered a sinking spell during May.

Advocates of the profit-taking school noted that in the previous three weeks, the Dow boomed ahead more than 45 and is entitled now to some consolidation.

Sending prices higher during that period were expectations for the Moscow summit meeting and, on the home front, a notable improvement in lending economic indicators.

Rounding out the Big Three automakers, Ford slipped 3.4 to 31.3, and Chrysler eased 3.8 to 31.5.

Bache Debut

Bache & Co. in its Big Board debut, finished at 15, compared with its high of 15.3, 8 and low of 14.5.

Bond prices, reflecting an easing of borrowing needs, retained their recent strong tone. Yields on high-grade utility bonds dipped to their lowest level since mid-January.

Usually, sustained strength in the bond market is regarded as a favorable omen for stocks, essentially because of the narrowing of the yield spread between stocks and bonds.

Losers among the glamour issues included Polaroid, down 7 1/4 to 14 1/4, Schlumberger, down 7 1/2 to 14 1/2, Disney, off 2 1/8 to 165 1/4, Eastman Kodak, off 2 1/8 to 124 1/2, and Corning Glass, off 3 1/8 to 248 5/8. International Business Machines, however, rose 2 1/4 to 387 3/4.

Edison A. Grinnell, senior vice-president for Walston & Co., Inc., pointed out: "Polaroid has leaped recently to a record high of 149 1/2, up 63 points since January. Schlumberger, with its services for the oil industry, has vaulted from 145 up to 214 1/2 during the past five months. In the same short period, Disney has exploded from 132 3/4 to 196 1/2."

Volume on the NYSE, virtually duplicating yesterday's moderate pace, totaled 15.23 million shares.

The American Stock Exchange index fell .12 to 27.75. Declining issues led advances 683 to 27.75. Volume fell to 3.68 million shares from 3.96 million yesterday.

Company Report

Rapid-American

First Quarter Revenue (millions) 1972 1971

Profits (millions) .. 3.11 1.07

Per Share (Diluted) .. 0.22 -0.03

* Restated.

What Is a Name Worth? Plenty, If It's Von Braun

NEW YORK (AP-DJ)—What's in a name? In the case of Werner von Braun, the rocket expert—plenty.

An announcement that he had resigned as deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to join Fairchild Industries as a corporate vice-president sent Fairchild's stock about 30 percent higher on big volume.

"It's a low-priced stock with a story, and that's what people are looking for in this kind of market," says one enthusiastic broker.

But at least a few Wall Streeters think the run-up is another example of excessive investor optimism. For example, Merrill Lynch pulled its "buy" recommendation on the stock yesterday. And Argus Research Corp. says it would not be a buyer. Among other things, both project lower 1972 earnings, following a first-quarter showing in which per-share net income plunged nearly 50 percent.

Joseph Dugan, Fairchild's treasurer, also ascribes the stock's rise largely to the Von Braun news. Adds the official: "We also think the stock is undervalued."

Lower Earnings Predicted

In the first period, the company's net income plummeted to 17 cents a share from 33 cents a year earlier. But Mr. Dugan sees a pickup in the second period. And for the first half, he sees net income slightly less than the year-ago's 73 cents a share.

Analysts

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972— Stocks and High Low Div. In \$				Sts. 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/e				Net High Low Div. In \$				Sts. 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/e			
75-5 64's AbbiLb 1.16	123	751 ^a	75%	74 ^a	74 ^a	74 ^a	-14	55 5 48	AshID pf 2.40	2	50	51	50	51	+ 1/2
5253 41 ACF Ind 2.40	60	45 ^a	45 ^a	44 ^a	44 ^a	44 ^a	-1	101 ^a 616	Asd Brew	16	74	71	75	71	-
162 13/2 AcmeClev .20	14	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	-1/2	59 4 22	AsdDGd 1.25	37	53	53	52	52	-1/2
472 36 Acme Mkt 2.50	17	35 ^a	35 ^a	34 ^a	34 ^a	34 ^a	-1/2	35	AsdSip 1.20	5	34 ^a	32 ^a	32 ^a	32 ^a	-1/2
141 12/2 AdmE 1.05	25	29	12 ^a	13 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	-1/2	174 11	Adsgd. Transp	6	81 ^a	81 ^a	81 ^a	81 ^a	+ 1/2
138 84 Ad Mitts .20	22	9	9 ^a	8 ^a	8 ^a	8 ^a	-1/2	149 24	Adicorp 2.10	23	117 ^a	117 ^a	119 ^a	119 ^a	-1/2
441 17/2 Addresso .30	198	42	43 ^a	47 ^a	43 ^a	43 ^a	-	214 24	AHCYEl 1.40	61	224 ^a	224 ^a	224 ^a	224 ^a	-1/2
27 17/2 Admiral	91	22 ^a	22 ^a	22 ^a	22 ^a	22 ^a	-2/2	24	AHCE pf 5.87	51	219 ^a	219 ^a	219 ^a	219 ^a	-1/2
493 58 Aethafit 1.68	280	65	65	64 ^a	64 ^a	64 ^a	-1/2	58 88	AHCE pf 5.87	3	89	89	89	89	-
56 48 AetnaLif pf 2	58	55	55	55	55	55	-1/2	41 1/2 11	Aff Rich pf 3	1384	61	61	61	60 ^a	-60 ^a
17 71/2 Aguirre Co	59	154 ^a	154 ^a	147 ^a	147 ^a	147 ^a	-1/2	123 1/2 18	Aff Rich pf 2.8	0	26	49 ^a	49 ^a	49 ^a	-
27 1/2 Aileen Inc	197	14	14 ^a	13 ^a	14 ^a	14 ^a	-1/2	57 2% 21	Ailes Corp	39	214	214	214	214	-1/2
72 53/4 Air Prod .20b	17	71	71	70 ^a	70 ^a	70 ^a	-1/2	15 9% 12	ATO Int .12	768	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
23 1/2 Alco 80e	100	18 ^a	18 ^a	18 ^a	18 ^a	18 ^a	-1/2	90 72	AutonMn Ind	14	87 ^a	87 ^a	87 ^a	87 ^a	-1/2
52 3/4 Al Industries	247	4 ^a	5 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a	4 ^a	-1/2	20 15	Avco Corp	67	154 ^a	154 ^a	154 ^a	154 ^a	-1/2
35 1/2 Al Arizona 1a	20	24	30	29 ^a	29 ^a	29 ^a	-1/2	4 4/2	Avco Cpl w/	25	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	-1/2
19 15/4 Al Gas 1.10	3	157 ^a	157 ^a	152 ^a	152 ^a	152 ^a	-1/2	57 4/2 20	Avco Cpl 2.20	35	45	45	45	45	-1/2
107 1/2 102 Alap pf 2.28	2630	166	106	106	106	106	-1/2	24 1/2 24	Aver Rd .24	17	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	-1/2
34 1/2 Alaska Intrs	318	38 ^a	39 ^a	37 ^a	37 ^a	37 ^a	-1/2	15 1/2 14	Aver Rd .24	17	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	-1/2
27 1/2 AlbertaC .32	165	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	-1/2	15 1/2 14	Aver Rd .24	17	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	-1/2
15 1/2 AlbertaS .36	118	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	-1/2	16 1/2 14	Aver Rd .24	17	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	-1/2
22 1/2 AicanAlu .30	85	21	21 ^a	21	21 ^a	21 ^a	-1/2	16 1/2 14	Aver Rd .24	17	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	353 ^a	-1/2
38 1/2 Aicostand .34	92	21 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	-1/2	22 4	Avner pf 1	5	274 ^a	274 ^a	274 ^a	274 ^a	-1/2
46 1/2 Aicon Lab .26	46	61 ^a	61 ^a	61 ^a	61 ^a	61 ^a	-1/2	126 1/2 14	Aron Rd .14	72	171 ^a	171 ^a	171 ^a	171 ^a	-1/2
22 1/2 Aizlex Alexrs .30e	55	126 ^a	126 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2	21 1/2 14	AztecOil 1.12	25	27 ^a	27 ^a	27 ^a	27 ^a	-1/2
14 1/2 AITALS .24e	16	17 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	-1/2	194	Babcock & Wilcox	55	282	29	28	281 ^a	-1/2
47 1/2 Alleg Cpl .20e	17	17 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	11 ^a	-1/2	106 1/2 14	BacheCo	108	158 ^a	158 ^a	158 ^a	158 ^a	-1/2
40 1/2 AllegLud pf 3	16	39 ^a	39 ^a	37 ^a	37 ^a	37 ^a	-1/2	30 1/2 14	Baker Ind .16	60	37	37	36	36 ^a	-1/2
23 1/2 AllegPf 1.40	119	217 ^a	217 ^a	215 ^a	215 ^a	215 ^a	-1/2	59 1/2 14	BakerOilt	70	12	58 ^a	58 ^a	58 ^a	-1/2
30 1/2 AllgenG 1.04	26	26	26	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	-1/2	33 1/2 14	Balt GE 1.89	44	28 ^a	28 ^a	28 ^a	28 ^a	-1/2
36 1/2 Allfed Ch 1.20	457	30 ^a	32 ^a	30 ^a	30 ^a	30 ^a	-1/2	65 1/2 14	Balt Bf B-140	24	65 ^a	65 ^a	65 ^a	65 ^a	-1/2
45 1/2 Allfd Main .45	24	42	42	41 ^a	41 ^a	41 ^a	-1/2	30 1/2 14	BanCal 1.34	101	143 ^a	143 ^a	143 ^a	143 ^a	-1/2
22 1/2 AllfdMills .75	1 19	19	19	19	19	19	-1/2	28 1/2 14	BanCorp pf 2	5	274 ^a	274 ^a	274 ^a	274 ^a	-1/2
25 1/2 Allied Pd .68	6	20 ^a	20 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	19 ^a	-1/2	44 1/2 14	Bank of N Y 2	7	204 ^a	204 ^a	204 ^a	204 ^a	-1/2
56 1/2 AlliedPf 3	2	51 ^a	51 ^a	51 ^a	51 ^a	51 ^a	-1/2	56 1/2 14	Bank Tr 2.84	80	57 ^a	57 ^a	57 ^a	57 ^a	-1/2
8 1/2 Allited Super	26	5 ^a	5 ^a	5 ^a	5 ^a	5 ^a	-1/2	57 1/2 14	BarOn 1.47	9	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	-1/2
12 1/2 AllisChal .20e	48	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	-1/2	37 1/2 14	BarclayCR .13	23	357 ^a	357 ^a	357 ^a	357 ^a	-1/2
19 1/2 AllplaPf Ind	16	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	-1/2	94 1/2 14	Basic Inc .40	22	84 ^a	84 ^a	84 ^a	84 ^a	-1/2
30 1/2 AllplaPf Ind	16	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	-1/2	30 1/2 14	BasicPf 2.50	190	30 ^a	30 ^a	30 ^a	30 ^a	-1/2
19 1/2 AllplaPf Ind	16	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	-1/2	104 1/2 14	Bates Mil pf 1	10	119 ^a	119 ^a	119 ^a	119 ^a	-1/2
16 1/2 AlphapltaPf Ind	9	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	16 ^a	-1/2	41 1/2 14	Baiblnd 20	41	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	47 ^a	-1/2
30 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	59	54 ^a	54 ^a	54 ^a	54 ^a	54 ^a	-1/2	59 1/2 14	Bauschl .n.42	545	604 ^a	62 ^a	591 ^a	593 ^a	-1/2
18 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	76	16	16 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a	15 ^a	-1/2	45 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	104	412 ^a	412 ^a	412 ^a	412 ^a	-1/2
20 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	22	26 ^a	26 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	25 ^a	-1/2	112 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
51 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	6	45 ^a	45 ^a	44 ^a	44 ^a	44 ^a	-1/2	107 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
543 40/4 AlplaPf Ind	163	54 ^a	54 ^a	53 ^a	53 ^a	53 ^a	-1/2	48 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	59 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
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119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
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119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14	Bauer Cr. Lab .13	124	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	124 ^a	-1/2
119 1/2 AlplaPf Ind	26	119	119	117 ^a	117 ^a	117 ^a	-1/2	20 1/2 14</td							

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUES

Fruehauf Finance Company

\$25,000,000

7.60% Debentures due May 15, 1984

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Incorporated

Blyth & Co., Inc.	The First Boston Corporation	Drexel Firestone Incorporated	duPont Glore Forgan Incorporated
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>		Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Lazard Frères & Co.	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <i>Incorporated</i>	
Salomon Brothers	Smith, Barney & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Stone & Webster Securities Corporation	
Wertheim & Co., Inc.	White, Weld & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Dean Witter & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Bache & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Reynolds Securities Inc.	Shearson, Hammill & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	
Bear, Stearns & Co.	Burnham & Company Inc.	CBWL-Hayden, Stone Inc.	Clark, Dodge & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Dain, Kalman & Quail <i>Incorporated</i>	Dominick & Dominick, <i>Incorporated</i>	Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.	
W. E. Hutton & Co.	Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	McDonald & Company	F. S. Moseley & Co.
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.	Roosevelt & Son <i>Incorporated</i>		L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Shields & Company <i>Incorporated</i>	G. H. Walker & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Walston & Co., Inc.	Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

1972—Stocks and Div. In \$										1972—Stocks and Div. In \$						1972—Stocks and Div. In \$												
High Low		100s		First		High		Low		Last		Chgs		High Low		100s		First		High		Low		Last		Chgs		
34%	29%	CashHR	2.51	64	294	29%	28%	29%	28+	74	44%	55	GamS pf	1.75	3	39	39	38%	38+	74	24%	JHamlin	1.80	43	274	27%	27%	27%
24%	11	ContiInt.	.13	45	224	22%	21%	21%	21+	12	50%	57	Gannett	.48	37	76%	77%	76%	77+	44	11%	JohnMac	1.20	25	235	23%	23%	23%
15%	71%	Connat	1.06	17	125	12%	12%	12%	12+	12	50%	57	GarDen	1.37	9	54%	55	54%	54+	14	12%	JohnLeg	.80	152	126%	125%	125%	125%
27%	25%	Cont Oil	.59	31	274	27%	27%	27%	27+	34	22%	22	Gateway Ind	1.12	23	15%	15%	15%	15+	34	19%	JohnLau	.80	17	51%	51%	51%	51%
17%	10%	Cont St	.10	3	184	18%	18%	18%	18+	34	30%	30	GenCorp	.94	27	10	10	9%	9+	34	21%	Jongran	1.30	13	17	17	17	17
23%	19%	Cont Tel	.84	207	21	20	20	20	20	23	30%	30	GenCorp	.94	28	15%	15%	15%	15+	34	21%	Jostens	.73	14	32%	32%	32%	32%
7%	4%	Control	.59	372	492	72%	72%	72%	72+	34	30%	30	GenCorp	.94	12	14	14	14	14+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%
60	35%	ConDat	.64	126	136	54	54	54	54	58	30%	30	GenCorp	.94	24	14	14	14	14+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%
35%	22%	Concord	1.50	3	33	33	33	33	33	32%	32	Concord	1.50	33	18	18	18	18+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	
23%	11%	Cook Unit	.32	33	34	18	18	18	18	18	32%	32	Cooper	2.00	1	24%	24%	24%	24+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%
27%	16%	Cooper	.20	1	24%	24%	24%	24%	24+	34	Cooper	.20	1	31	31	31	31	31-	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	
63%	77	CoopInd	.64	1	31	31	31	31	31	31-	34	CoopInd	.64	22	23	23	23	23+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	
37%	25%	CooperL	.42	117	2	33	33	33	33	33-	34	CooperL	.42	117	2	20	20	20	20-	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%
17%	15%	CoopTR	.51	18	16	16%	16%	16%	16-	34	CoopTR	.51	18	16	16%	16%	16-	16	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	
21%	14%	CoopT p	.25	2	20	20	20	20	20	20-	34	CoopT p	.25	2	19	19	19	19-	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%	
47%	35%	Copeland	.30	10	46%	47%	47%	47%	47+	34	Copeland	.30	10	46%	47%	47%	47+	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%		
30%	19%	Copp Ringe	.39	21	21	21	21	21	21-	34	Copp Ringe	.39	21	21	21	21	21-	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%		
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25%	18%	CorGIV	2.50	42	251	251	24%	24%	24%	24-	34	CorGIV	2.50	42	251	251	24%	24%	24-	34	21%	KaisAlum	.59	51	23%	23%	23%	23%
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Art Buchwald

No More Bombs

WASHINGTON—It was hard to believe, but in October 1972 the United States ran out of bombs.

Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird broke the bad news to President Nixon. "I'm sorry, Mr. President, but we have no bombs left to drop on Vietnam. We're completely out."

"But that's impossible," the President said. "I was assured we had enough bombs stockpiled for five years."

"Under ordinary conditions we would have, but we've been dropping them at such an accelerated rate that we ran out last Friday. There isn't one bomb left in the United States or at any of its overseas bases."

"Can't we borrow some bombs from our allies?"

"We've already borrowed every bomb we could from Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, Spain and Greece. We owe them two billion, four hundred twenty million bombs, and they say they aren't going to lend us any more until we pay the interest on the ones we've gotten already. At 6 percent that comes to an awful lot of bombs."

"But, Melvin, we've got to have bombs or our strategy of bringing Hanoi to its knees will fail. Surely a great industrial giant like the United States can rise to the challenge."

"We've tried, sir, but production just can't keep up with demand. Every time a bomb comes off the assembly line, it's immediately attached to a bomb."

"Every dairy?" the Secretary of Defense asked.

"That's correct. It's obvious my batter and bomb policy isn't working. So until we have enough bombs to halt Communist aggression, no one in this country gets any butter."

"That's a drastic measure in an election year, Mr. President."

"It has to be done, Melvin. I'm not going to be the first President of the United States to go down in history as the one who ran out of bombs."

'Superstar' Filming Set for Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, May 31 (Reuters).—The filming of the pop musical "Jesus Christ Superstar" is to begin in Jerusalem next month, David Lipton, vice-president of Universal Pictures has announced.

The film will be directed by Norman Jewison, who made "Fiddler on the Roof."



rock and dropped on Vietnam. To make matters worse, the Air Force, Navy and Marines are fighting over every bomb that is made. They had a dogfight over the Lockheed plant in San Diego the other morning and the Navy shot down an Air Force B-52 because it claimed the Air Force had stolen their bomb."

"This is serious, Melvin. If we slow down the tempo of the bombing, the North Vietnamese will interpret it as a sign of weakness. Have you checked any of the underdeveloped countries? Surely they must have some we can buy."

"We've looked into it, Mr. President, but the underdeveloped countries are refusing to sell their bombs. They're decided bombs are more valuable than gold, and because of the shortage, they are now using them as currency. The latest rate of exchange is 100 trucks for one bomb."

"How did we get in such a position?" the President asked in an exasperated voice.

"I guess it was our fault, Mr. President. When we said we would bomb only military targets in Vietnam we had a sufficient supply of bombs. But, when you gave the order to bomb anything they wanted to, the Air Force and Navy went ape."

"Also, the South Vietnamese Army didn't help much. Every time they saw a water buffalo in a rice paddy, they called for an air strike. One sniper in a tree cost us 200,000 tons of bombs. We dropped more bombs on Highway 1 last week than we dropped in all of World War II."

"I'm going to issue an executive order declaring that every dairy in the United States must start manufacturing bombs."

"Every dairy?" the Secretary of Defense asked.

"That's correct. It's obvious my batter and bomb policy isn't working. So until we have enough bombs to halt Communist aggression, no one in this country gets any butter."

"That's a drastic measure in an election year, Mr. President."

"It has to be done, Melvin. I'm not going to be the first President of the United States to go down in history as the one who ran out of bombs."

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From Velazquez's "Maids of Honor" in the Prado, which is run by a staff of 10 and three secretaries.

Poverty—Museums

By Richard Eder

MADRID (NYT).—In his Paris office, Hugues de Varine-Bohan, director of the International Council of Museums, was comparing the problems of museums in Europe and the United States.

"Your museums have deficits," he said. "You don't find deficit museums in Europe. You find starving museums."

"As in America, Europe's museums are living through a double strain. Part comes from the pressure of rising costs or budgets controlled by a frequently inflexible state authority. Part is a crisis of purpose: A younger generation of artists and intellectuals demanding less grandeur and more action."

The upper windows of the Louvre, covered with grime, peer from the gingerbread architecture like old clouded eyes. The visitor, as he queues to pay his 65-cent admission—the money goes to the national budget, not the museum—comes across a sign saying that the Assyrian or early Roman rooms, or part of the Egyptian collection, or something else, will be closed that day. There is not enough money to pay a sufficient number of guards to keep everything open.

At the National Museum of Modern Art in Paris matters are worse. Guards are so scarce that one of the two floors closes in the morning, the other in the afternoon. The director, Jean Leymarie, a tousle-haired man who sits, apparently depressed, amid a myriad of problems and would rather do almost anything than discuss them, says: "Every day I fight. Every day, if I get one extra guard after two years it is a victory."

Madrid's Prado, one of Europe's most splendid museums, is run by a staff of 10 plus three secretaries. By contrast, the staff of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York exceeds 700. "You won't find anyone here in the afternoon, except maybe me," said the director, Xavier de Salas. "They are all out teaching."

Likewise all European museums, the Prado is supported by a national budget. This situation might seem enviable to some American museum directors, dependent on trustees and whims of private benefactors. But if the European director is more the master in his own house, it is often a very poor house.

At the Prado, for example—an extreme example—the salary budgeted for the director is \$540 a year. Over the years other budgetary areas have been tapped and the real salary has grown. Today, Mr. Salas is paid a total of \$3,600 a year to run one of the world's most important museums.

"I can afford it," said Mr. Salas, who is independently wealthy. "But that is why my curators have to spend their afternoons teaching."

The degree of financial starvation in European museums is relative, of course. Mr. Varine-Bohan in Paris was referring less to the problem of maintenance and operation than to problems of growth and change.

On the one hand, acquisition programs are crippled by the soaring, speculative prices of the international art market; on



the other, there is a widely heard challenge to museums to redefine their role, to make themselves more accessible and relevant to current needs.

These problems, and the economic and philosophical difficulties they bring up, are somewhat similar to those faced by museums in the United States. But their proportions are different.

In one way, there is less pressure on the big European museums to buy paintings, for they contain historical collections, recording particular moments of national empire or prosperity.

While major European museums, except for those of contemporary art, have not had to build their collections from the beginning, they do try to fill gaps. But many are under public pressure to buy in order to prevent privately owned masterpieces from going to the United States to adorn the civic reputations, the living rooms or sometimes just bank vaults of millionaires.

Often they fail. Some countries—France, for instance—can prevent the export of works of art declared to be in the national interest. In most of Western Europe, however, the restrictions are less rigid.

Museum directors see no easy way to insulate themselves from an art market that makes the price of a Velazquez or Titian equal to four years' purchase funds of London's National Gallery, 16 years' purchase funds of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam or three years' purchase funds of all 31 of France's national museums.

Sometimes special efforts are made. When the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, Calif., arranged to buy Titian's "The Death of Actaeon" from the Earl of Harewood for \$1.68 million, the outcry was loud enough to lead to a national appeal to prevent the painting from going abroad.

The National Gallery put up \$1 million, \$200,000 of which it had borrowed from the government. The government is matching all gifts donated to the appeal. Donations and pledges have come in steadily, and museum officials say they are confident that the Titian will be kept in Britain.

It is estimated that 25 other paintings, generally of the value of "The Death of Actaeon," are owned privately by Britons, some of whom could possibly be enticed to sell by a flood of American dollars. It is hard to see how the effort for the Titian could be repeated for them.

(First of a five-part series.)

PEOPLE: Auden Scoches Laureate Rumors

Post-W.W. Auden said yesterday that he would never give up his American citizenship so he could become his native Britain's poet laureate. That he said, would be "contemptible." Besides, Auden said in a letter to the Times of London, he does not want the job. Auden, writing from Kirchstetten, Austria, said he was "amazed and distressed" over a letter in the Times which said his New York agent "conjectured that I would not mind becoming a British citizen again, if, thereby, I could become poet laureate. Even if I coveted the post, which I don't, to do such a thing for such a motive, I should regard as contemptible."

Auden became a United States citizen in 1946, but British newspapers have speculated on his being a prime contender to succeed the late Cecil Day-Lewis as poet laureate, an almost entirely honorary position in the British court whose holder writes verse for special state occasions.

Rudolf Jordan and his family were having second thoughts about moving into their newly purchased home in an all-white neighborhood on Chicago's South Side after vandals smashed 32 windows in the house, splashed paint on draperies and rugs and tried to burn down the garage. When moving day arrived a week later, however, the Jordans, who are black, found they had more help than they could use. Many of the neighborhood's white residents still weren't speaking to them, but their children had come over to play with the Jordans' youngsters and several adults wandered over as well, soon to be joined by members of a group called Zealous Efforts for Better Racial Attitudes (ZEBRA). The crowd pitched in to clean up the broken glass and repaint the house, and a group of teen-agers from a nearby suburb arrived to mow the lawns. When the furniture arrived, everyone dropped what he was doing to carry it into the house—past. Chicago policemen keeping a 24-hour watch on the neighborhood. "When she comes back will greet her with a face," the article claims. Lollobrigida's father, Gianni, died in Milan on Tuesday and his former secretary was buried without care in Tokyo, and Tokyo's registry office "laid him to rest without ceremony." Minobe said: "I am confronted by extremely busy schedule—garbage disposal, phosgene and numerous ovens." Miss Minobe was secretary to 15 years ago in the nation's administrative management agency.

W.H. Auden

his former secretary died Tuesday and returned to their desks in Tokyo, and Tokyo's registry office "laid him to rest without ceremony." Minobe said: "I am confronted by extremely busy schedule—garbage disposal, phosgene and numerous ovens." Miss Minobe was secretary to 15 years ago in the nation's administrative management agency.

Gina Lollobrigida so Milan court Tuesday hearing of a libel suit brought against Ossi, which said she was to marry the editor of *Il Corriere della Sera*. The movie actress charged the editor and his wife with defrauding her with a report which appeared in the town of Subbia. "When she comes back will greet her with a face," the article claims. Lollobrigida's father, Gianni, died in Milan on Tuesday and his former secretary was buried without ceremony.

The Marxist mayor of the world's most populous city and

Miss Lollobrigida's said, was adjourned until C.

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